

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 23 OF 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 11th June 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 8th June, is of opinion that Rája Sur Chandra should be restored to power in Manipur, inasmuch as he has always been loyal and friendly to the Government of India. It would be unjust to deprive him of his state for the faults of his brothers.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 4th June, says that it is rumoured that a Government official will assist the Sainapati in conducting his defence at his trial. But the offence the Sainapati has committed is already known to everybody. Indeed, even before the occurrence of the Manipur massacres the Government of India was displeased with him and sentenced him to some punishment. Apparently his trial is only intended to observe the formalities of law, whereas his conviction is evidently a foregone conclusion.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th June, complains that when Sir Lepel Griffin was Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, he issued a circular to the native chiefs in Central India and Rájpútána, to the effect that any Afghans found in their states should be

Alleged exclusion of Afghans from native states in Central India and Rájpútána.

Circulation,
385 copies.

arrested and sent to Peshawar under police custody. The chiefs could not but implicitly obey his orders. The writer once saw thirty Afghans simultaneously apprehended at Jawrah and despatched to Peshawar in irons. Some states, such as Udaipur, Jodhpur, &c., engaged the services of Afghans and employed them in collecting revenue from Bhils and others lawless tribes. But in accordance with the orders above referred to, some princes have entirely dispensed with the services of Afghans, and others have largely reduced the number of their Afghan troops. Lately the present Agent has issued orders to the effect that if any Afghans once sent to Peshawar be again caught in a native state they should be forwarded to the Agent, who will confine them in prison. The writer condemns the orders above referred to as unjust, particularly as the Afghans who find their way to Rájpútána or Central India in search of employment are generally British subjects living on the frontier. The writer asks the Government of India to inquire into the subject and cancel the orders.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st June, in commenting upon the Commissioner's speech at Rámpur, remarks that high

Government officers should be very careful as to the words they use in their public speeches. But the Commissioner did not appear to realize the full significance of the words made use of by him on the occasion. He addressed the darbár by the objectionable term *tum*, and declared that the State had not yet found out the murderers. The word State includes the Members of the Council and all other officials. But when Government suspects only two or three officials of complicity in the murder, the Commissioner was not justified in making such insinuations against all the officials. The charge is equally applicable to the Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who have spared no pains in trying to discover the offenders. The investigation has been conducted with great severity; several suspected men having been grievously hurt, according to rumour. The Commissioner surpassed even the oriental poets in exaggeration, and went the length of declaring that the world has seen few

men like General Azam-ud-din Khán ! If he was really a man of such rare genius, Government did not fully appreciate his merits. He should have been made the Prime Minister of England, or at least the Viceroy of India. But he was only appointed prime minister of a small state on Rs. 1,200 a month, which is the rate of pay allowed to Joint-Magistrates, who are to be found in dozens in every province. Will the European successor of the General possess the same high qualifications as he did ? If so, Government will commit another mistake in placing him in charge of a small state. Again, the Commissioner said that a council composed of natives was unfit to carry on the administration and that therefore a European would be made president. In that case, the council had better entirely consist of Europeans, or at least the present members be replaced by other men. The Commissioner's speech must have been framed in accordance with the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions, and therefore His Honor is ulteriorly responsible for it.

The *Naiyār-i-Āzam* (Moradabad), of the 1st June, refers

Council of Regency and
the detection of General
Azam-ud-din Khán's mur-
derers, Rámpur.

to a darbár held by Nawáb Muham-
mad Safdar Ali Khán, President of the
Rámpur Council of Regency, at his

Circulation,
300 copies.

own house, on the 29th May, and publishes the speech made by him at the darbár, which was attended by the members of the prince's family and other noblemen and officials of the state. He expressed grief at General Azam-ud-din Khán's murder, and still more at the non-discovery of the culprits, which has induced Government to decide on the appointment of a European President. If the murderers were not detected and brought to justice, a great stigma would attach to him and all the other noblemen and officials, and they would forfeit all their claims on the State. Again, the appointment of a European President would be sure to lead to great changes in the state, which could easily be imagined. Hence, with the consent of the Members of the Council, he has applied to the Lieutenant-Governor for the postponement of the appoint-
ment of a European President, and to give them two months to trace the murderers. He exhorted the audience to leave no stone unturned, in order to discover the culprits, promising

every kind of assistance. He said he had been told that men were unwilling to give information regarding the General's murder, as they were afraid that they might be injured by supplying the information. He assured such men that the State would give them every protection. He also contradicted the rumour that the young prince did not like that the murderers should be detected.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 7th June, hopes that Government will accede to the request of the Council of Regency and give it two months for finding out the murderers. It had better apply for the services of Mr. Warburton of the Panjáb Police Force being lent to it, as he would give invaluable aid to it in the matter.

The same.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 3rd June, says that Government Resolution regarding water-supply schemes for the chief towns in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

a terrible thunderbolt has been hurled at the municipal board and the inhabitants of Cawnpore from Naini Tal. Heaven protect them from the displeasure of the Lieutenant-Governor. In connection with the water-supply question, at Cawnpore, His Honor has passed a Resolution, published in the official gazette, in which he endeavours to defend his water-supply policy by showing that it had not originated with him, but that it had also engaged the attention of his predecessors. His Honor thinks the levy of the water-rate will not press severely on the people, as each family will have to pay, on an average, $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas a month. The entire cost of the water-supply schemes for Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Naini Tal and Mussoorie has been estimated at 93 lakhs, of which Government will contribute only 12. The infatuated members of the Lucknow Board should carefully note this fact. The principal cities in these provinces are, in His Honor's opinion, well-to-do and prosperous, and the average incidence of municipal taxation per head of population in them is very light compared with that in Bombay and Calcutta. The taxation can, therefore, be increased without difficulty. The

ADMINISTRATION.

Cawnpore board is warned that if it does not decide by the end of the current year to adopt some satisfactory scheme for the supply of water, Government will take such action as it thinks necessary. The members of the board are accused of negligence, incompetence, and disregard to the health of the citizens. If the threat has not the desired effect, Government will feel itself called upon to abolish the municipality. Sir Auckland Colvin appears to pursue the might-is-right policy. But if the inhabitants of these provinces make a powerful agitation against His Honor's high-handedness, both here and in England, they are sure to escape extra taxation. The Cawnpore board need not be frightened by the threat of interference held out by Government, but should remain firm. The maximum water-rate fixed by law is 7½ per cent. on the rental value of houses, and apparently the income derived from the rate cannot fully meet the cost of the proposed water-supply. Under these circumstances, the Board should have no objection to Government taking upon itself the responsibility for the construction of water-works. The Board should not make itself a party to a measure which will cause hardship to the people. The members should fearlessly perform the duty which they owe to themselves and the people whom they represent on the board, even if they happen to incur the displeasure of the officials in doing so. If they are ever required to cut the throats of their brethren, they should at once resign their seats. No honest and conscientious member should injure the people in order to gain the good-will of Sir Auckland Colvin. An endeavour is made in the Resolution to show that the average incidence of municipal taxation in these provinces is light compared with that in the other provinces, but His Honor ignores the fact that the average income of each man in the latter exceeds that in the former by 20 per cent. The total expense of the construction of water-works in the six municipalities referred to in the Resolution has been estimated at 93 lakhs, but these estimates do not include the cost of connecting houses with the main pipes in the streets. The expense of house connections may be safely put down at another 93 lakhs. The average amount of water-rate which each family will have to pay under Act I of 1891 will be Rs. 3-6-0 per annum. The amount is really not high com-

pared with that which a family has to pay to the water-carrier for the supply of water; but the difficulty is, that even after the construction of the new works the householders will not be able to dispense with the services of water-carriers until they lay on pipes to their houses at the cost of another 93 lakhs, as above stated. Again, the average incidence of the water-rate may seem small, but there is a large number of families in every municipality who will feel even the payment of Rs. 3-6-0 a year as oppressive. With reference to the high death-rate in Cawnpore, the *Hindustáni* observes that the rate is high throughout India, and represents the growing poverty of the people and the scarcity of food-grains as the principal causes of such heavy mortality. The *Hindustáni* does not mean that pure water is not conducive to health, but what it does mean is, that the provision of a sufficient quantity of wholesome food should precede the supply of filtered water. If there were a fall in the price of grain, and wheat sold at two rupees, if not at one rupee, a maund, the writer would be the first man to recommend the construction of water-works. But he cannot approve of the people being deprived of bread in order to have the luxury of filtered water.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (*Kálakankar*), of the 4th June, regrets to

Frequent occurrence of notice that riotous disturbances have
riotous outbreaks. occurred in very rapid succession in differ-

ent parts of the country during the current year. The Manipur imbroglio was followed by serious riots at Benares. Before the subsidence of the commotion created by the Benares disturbances, the news of an affray between the Hindus and Musalmáns at Barahpur fair was received from the Arrah district. A Muhammadan police inspector espoused the cause of his co-religionists, and a Hindu was shot dead by his order. Next, Shámbazár, Calcutta, was the scene of a fearful disturbance, which resulted in many men being more or less severely hurt. Recently a general outbreak has taken place in Keonjhar, a small native State in Orissa. On the death of the late Rája, who had rendered important services to Government against the Coles during the Mutiny, there were in 1861, two claimants to the *gadi*, one, an adopted son, and the other, an illegitimate son by a concubine. In accor-

dance with the wishes of the dowager Ráni and the state officials, Government recognized the latter, but the Bhuyans, who number about 20,000 and form an influential section of the population in the state, declared themselves in favour of the former and determined to assert their election by committing riots. British troops were sent to Keonjhar, and order was restored. The Bhuyans have now again rebelled against the Rája, and released the prisoners in the jail, who have joined them. Government is despatching troops to quell the rebellion. The frequent occurrence of such riotous outbreaks is not very creditable to a Government which prides itself in its capacity to maintain peace and order, and cannot be viewed with equanimity, particularly as Government is already engaged in several petty wars with the frontier tribes. Internal outbreaks, showing as they do the existence of popular discontent, are more dangerous than the invasions of foreign assailants. Local disputes, which are unimportant in themselves, may some day assume large proportions and prove very injurious to both Government and the people. Hence it is a matter of imperative necessity that the Government of India should strictly warn its officials from adopting any unpopular measures and exert itself to improve the administration.

The *Jauhar* (Bareilly), of the 25th May, gives a brief account of the Calcutta riots, disapproving of the orders of the Subordinate Judge

regarding the demolition of the mosque, and accusing the police officials of entering the mosque with their shoes on, of pulling the Imam by the beard on his protesting against the demolition of the mosque, and of ill-treating the wounded Musalmáns in the hospital. The *Jauhar* then observes that widespread disaffection and discontent prevail in all parts of the country. Government should at once give its best attention to the matter and strictly warn its officials against doing anything which is likely to produce dissatisfaction among the people. The Benares riots were due to the foolish proceedings of the district authorities, and the Subordinate Judge and the police are responsible for the eméute at Calcutta. The Mutiny of 1857 was brought about by the spread of a false rumour as to the cartridges having been greased with objectionable matter,

but now the religions of the people are openly insulted. It should be remembered that religion is dearer than life.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 4th June, with reference to the Calcutta riots, observes that Government will purchase the

land on which the mosque is situated and make it over to Musalmáns : this is as it should be. But the District Judge, whose mischievous orders led to the outbreak, should not escape scot-free but should come in for his due share of censure.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st June, is glad Muhammadan riots at Calcutta. to notice that a generous Musalmán of Calcutta has bought for Rs. 4,000

the land on which the mosque, which was the cause of such serious riots, is situated ; but is vexed to find that the Anglo-Indian newspapers, far from censuring the court which gave orders for the demolition of the mosque, bring different charges against the Musalmáns themselves. It has been alleged that they ought to have appealed to the higher tribunals of justice, that the mosque was built by a small number of men, and so forth. But it does not matter much whether it was built by a small or a large number of Musalmáns. Had the mosque been a Christian Church, the *Englishman* would have adopted quite a different tone. The present Viceroy will long be remembered as the one in whose time frequent insults were offered to the religions of natives and to their sacred buildings. His Excellency made an attack on their religions in his speech at the passing of the Age of Consent Bill ; a temple at Manipur has been destroyed by gunpowder ; and a temple at Benares and a mosque at Calcutta have narrowly escaped demolition.

Circulation,
360 copies.

The *Rafi-ul-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 8th June, states that Dispute regarding a temple at Mirzapur. a rumour is afloat at Benares to the effect that an outbreak has occurred

at Mirzapur and that troops have been despatched from Benares, the rioters having plundered the treasury. But the rumour is unfounded. There was a dispute between two rival factions regarding a temple, and the Magistrate of Mirzapur sent for a body of police from Benares as a

precautionary measure, but he has succeeded in settling the dispute amicably.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 8th June, publishes a Hindi translation of a letter addressed by the Financial Secretary of the Local Government on the 1st idem to

Ganga Prasádni Sabha and the water-supply scheme, Benares. the Commissioner of Benares, in answer to a reference made by the Mahárája of Benares, at the instance of some other nobleman, regarding the collection of subscriptions by the Ganga Prasádni Sabha to meet the cost of the Benares water-supply scheme, and observes that as Government has spared the temple and accepted the proposals made by the nobleman above referred to, Hindu princes and other well-to-do men in all parts of the country should liberally contribute to the fund, Benares being one of the most sacred places according to their religion.

Circulation,
1,500 copies

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 4th June, observes that

Municipal administration. Lord Ripon's administration was really as injurious to this country as that of Lord Dufferin or of Lord Lansdowne. Lord Ripon remitted the cotton import duty in order to benefit Manchester at the expense of the Indian mill-owners, and introduced Local Self-Government, which appeared to be a necklace of pearls at the time, but which has proved to be a deadly serpent. But still, natives love him and always mention his name with honour, while they dislike Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne. The secret of his popularity with them is that he spoke kindly to them, and even now occasionally expresses his sympathy with them. It is preposterous to speak of the liberty of a slave. The natives, being a conquered people, can have no freedom, and consequently the Local Self-Government scheme has only served to increase the powers of the district officers. A district officer is the principal magistrate, the chief executive and revenue officer, the head of the police force, and the chairman of the Municipal Board in the district. The combination of such powers is sure to turn the head of any man. The members of the Board are mere tools in his hands, and if any of them make bold to differ with him in any matter, they are at once snubbed and removed from the board before long. Only

Circulation,
160 copies

those members who are ready to support his proposals and to cut the throats of the people are liked by him. The Local Self-Government system has enabled Government to impose new burdens on the people and to divert the popular odium from itself to the municipal commissioners. The Benares municipality is a good instance of the way in which, with the assistance of subservient anglicised Bengali and other members, the so-called sanitary reforms are forced upon the people against their will, and their blood is sucked. At Lucknow, too, the Deputy Commissioner has resolved to introduce water-works, in spite of the protests of the independent section of the board, which considers the citizens unfit to bear the cost owing to their poverty. At Puri a Mahant, with a large number of religious mendicants, has lived under large umbrellas, erected on the maidan near the Jagan Nath temple, for many years. The Magistrate-Chairman of the Municipal Board lately got the Board to pass a resolution requiring the Mahant to leave the place, on sanitary grounds, and at once ordered the police to give effect to the resolution. The mendicants offered resistance to the police, and an affray was avoided by the Mahant, with difficulty. The Bengal Government interfered and cancelled the resolution of the Board. Such are the arbitrary and high-handed proceedings of Municipal Boards.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th June, says that if a poor grass-seller does not receive the full price of his bundle of grass from the purchaser, or if a carriage-driver is

Suggestion regarding the trial of petty civil suits by police officials.

not paid his full hire by any man, he has no easy means of obtaining justice, the existing courts being closed to him to all practical intents and purposes. In the time of Muhammadan kings such petty civil suits were heard by officials in charge of police stations. It would be well if that practice were revived. The police officials should be empowered to hear such suits, not exceeding one rupee in value. On receipt of an oral complaint, or one written on blank paper, a police official should summarily try the case, briefly recording the statements of the plaintiff, defendant and witnesses in a register, and the judgment passed, which should be subject to revision by the District Superintendent of Police.

The *Jauhar* (Bareilly), of the 25th May, received on the 9th June, expresses surprise and regret Scarcity of grain. that, on the one hand, the benign British Government has established dispensaries, has passed the Age of Consent Act, and is always anxious to introduce all manner of sanitary reforms with a view to improve the public health, while, on the other, it has burdened the people with heavy taxes, and looks with perfect indifference at the abnormal rise in prices, which has exposed the poorer classes to extreme hardship and privation. The writer is grieved to find the subjects of an enlightened, civilized and benevolent Government like the British reduced to such poverty and indigence. A large portion of the population is actually starving. The condition of the people was not so unsatisfactory even in the time of the incompetent and tyrannical Hindu and Muhammadan kings. The writer considers it his bounden duty to warn Government that its present attitude of apathy is highly injurious to its rule and calculated to drive obedient and loyal subjects into rebellion. The *Morning Post* says that the word Rebellion is in the mouths of the people in every street and thoroughfare, and that it will not be surprised if a general outbreak occurs some day. Again, it observes that the masses say that they are doomed to death from starvation, and that therefore it is better that they should die in a cause which may lead to an improvement in the condition of their brethren. The state of popular feeling as described by the *Morning Post* is really very dangerous. When a man is reduced to despair and loses all hope of life he does not hesitate to do anything.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 1st June, with Grant of a pension to Mr. Crawford. reference to the grant of a pension to Mr. Crawford by the Secretary of State, observes that the grant of such unjust indulgence to Europeans is very painful to natives. Had he been a native, far from receiving a pension, he would have been most severely punished.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 11th June, represents Alleged drain of the Indian Treasury as a native lady Indian Treasury. lying fast asleep in her bed at night,

Circulation,
400 copies.

and a large vampire, having the head of a man, as sucking her blood and fanning her with its extended wings, marked "opium tax" and "exchange," to prevent her from awaking.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 1st June, advertiring to a memorial forwarded by the land-owners of Hooghly to Government, praying that Christian missionaries

should not be allowed to visit Hindu religious fairs, observes that the prayer is a very reasonable one and should be acceded to. Nothing could be more objectionable than that Christian or Muhammadan preachers should abuse the Hindu religion, and that, too, before a large crowd of Hindus gathered together for religious purposes. But, of course, fairs which are not of a religious character should be freely open to preachers of every religion.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 11th June, says that Rumours regarding the persistent rumours have lately been revived of the Press Act. afloat regarding the revival of the Gagging Act. It may safely be assumed that the Act will be revived as soon as Government is reduced to the necessity of declaring war against the Amir. If he foolishly objects to the extension of the frontier railway to Kandahar, he is sure to incur the displeasure of Government.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 7th June complains that two weeks ago he booked himself at Agra for Delhi and arrived at the Tundla junction at about 11 A.M., but that he was unable to resume his journey till 2 o'clock the next morning, as no train leaves Tundla for Delhi between 11 A.M. and 2 A.M. On his return from Delhi he found a large number of passengers lying at the Mendhu junction and complaining of their long detention there owing to a similar cause. Such long detentions at junction stations expose passengers to great inconvenience, particularly during the hot weather. The passenger-sheds at railway stations, which are provided with roofs of iron sheets and are generally open on all the four sides, get very

hot in the afternoon. Steps should be taken to prevent such long detentions, or at least passengers should be warned at the time of issuing tickets. Formerly no passenger was detained at any junction station for more than six hours.

TRIPS OF AIR MAIL CARRIERS
SCHEDULED

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly or otherwise.	Name of PUBLISHER.	Date of PAPER.	Date of EXCERPT.	Circulation.
1	Agra Akbari	.. Agra	Urdu	... Weekly	Tajammul Hussain ...	June 7th ...	June 9th ...	262 copies.
2	Aiyār Akbari	.. Bareilly	Urdu	... " "	Abul Haasen ...	May 18th & 25th,	" "	..."
3	Al-Akbar-i-Alam	.. Meerut	Urdu	... "	Muqarrab Hussain ...	June 2nd & 9th,	6th & 11th,	65 copies.
4	Dawn-i-Tasvir	.. Cawnpore	Urdu	... "	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" 2nd	" 5th	200 "
							" 9th & 11th,	469 copies (including 289 copies taken by Govt.)
5	Alligarh Institute Gazette	Alligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	... Hindi	Alim-ul-lah ...	" 6th & 9th ...	" 11th	...
6	Allmers Akbari	Almora	Hindi	... Urdu	Sedá Naud ...	" 8th	" 8th	106 copies.
7	Ansir-u'-Akbari	Meerat	Urdu	... "	Amir Ali ...	" 4th	" 4th	300 "
8	Asyusman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	... "	Kishan Lal ...	" 6th	" 6th	160 "
9	Firdaus	..	Urdu	... "	Ahmed Ali ...	" 5th	" 5th	285 "
10	Bidrat Jicoon	Benares	Hindi	... "	Rám Krishn Varma, ...	" 8th	" 7th	1,500 "
11	Bidrat Sudhaksh Pravartak	Farukhabad,	Urdu	... Monthly	Narayan Das ...	" For May	" 11th	877 "
12	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Urdu	... Weekly	Banwari Lal ...	" April 24th & May 1st.	" 7th	..."
13	Deobabi-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	Urdu	... "	Thakur Prafull ...	June 6th	" 10th	260 copies.
14	Deobabi-i-Sikandar	Rampur	Urdu	... "	Muhammad Hussain, ...	" 8th	" 8th	450 "
15	Devarajgi Gazette	Meerut	Hindi	... Monthly	Gauri Datt ...	For May	" 5th	200 "
16	Jhinal	Gorakhpur	Urdu	... Weekly	Nisam Ahmed ...	June 1st	" 5th	500 "

17	<i>Hamdard</i>	"	Hindi	"	Daily	"	Samsam Ali	"	7th to 10th	"	212
18	<i>Hindustan</i>	"	Kalakankar...	"	Gur Datt Sukla	"	Gur Datt Sukla	"	5th to 11th	500	"
19	<i>Hindustani</i>	"	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	"	Gangá Prasád	3rd	4th	300	"
20	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	"	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	"	Mahávir Prasád	3rd.	9th	100	"
21	<i>Ján-i-Jamshed</i>	"	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	"	Jamshed Ali	..	10th	150	"
22	<i>Jashar</i>	"	Bareilly	"	"	"	Abni Hasan	..	9th	250	..."
23	<i>Kárnámah</i>	"	Lucknow	"	"	"	Muhammad Yaqúib,	..	5th	250	copies.
24	<i>Kámk Patriká</i>	"	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	"	"	Lakshmi Shankar	..	8th	500	(including 843 copies taken by Govt.)
25	<i>Kázíatul A'záfár</i>	"				"	June 7th	..	18th & 25th,	1,100	copies.
26	<i>Kázíatul Reformer</i>	"				"	May 18th	..	June 2nd	850	"
27	<i>Kázíatul Hukúm</i>	"				"	May 18th	..	5th	475	"
28	<i>Kárbahid-i-Afág</i>	"				"	June 8th	..	2nd	200	"
29	<i>Masáir-i-Qutub</i>	"				"	June 8th	..	2nd	200	"
30	<i>Málik-i-Násir</i>	"				"	Ghulám Muhammad,	For March	2nd	50	"
31	<i>Masj-i-Nurbuddé</i>	"				"	Gauri Shankar	..	2nd	200	"
32	<i>Máfir-i-Námos</i>	"				"	June 6th	..	2nd	385	"
33	<i>Náirang</i>	"				"	May 24th	..	7th	400	"
34	<i>Náiyári-i-Sham</i>	"				"	Abdul Karim	..	7th	300	"
35	<i>Nájim-i-Al-kádér</i>	"				"	Karím-ul-láh	..	10th	175	"
36	<i>Nájim-ul-Hind</i>	"				"	Pyáreshwar Náth	May 25th	11th	80	"
37	<i>Násim-i-Agra</i>	"				"	Anjed Ali	June 1st	6th	175	"
38	<i>Násim-i-Hind</i>	"				"	Rúh-ul-láh Khán	"	8th	80	"
39	<i>Náy-i-Ansár</i>	"				"	Muhammad Muhsin,	"	10th	80	"
40	<i>Náyéo Sudhá</i>	"				"	Jamua Dás Biwás ...	"	8th	425	"
						"	Sheo Narayan Lal ...	"	7th	89	"
						"	Abd-ul-Hamid	"	11th	225	"
						"	Wáseméva Bháskar,	June 3rd	8th	450	"
						"					English.

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

PRIYADAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ANTWERP: **THE** 18th June 1891.